

INELIGIBLE COST TABLE

Ineligible Cost Category	Examples of Ineligible Costs	Examples of Eligible Costs
Production Practices - Practices installed only for production purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsurface drainage installed solely to obtain better yields. • Pest control or treatment solely for crop production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesticide treatment or control measures, authorized for establishing a conservation practices such as riparian buffers and tree planting.
Permits and Fees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County earthmoving permits • Building permits • Hook up fees for water or other utilities • 404 permit • CAFO permit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management plans • Prescribed forestry plans • Integrated pest management plans • Prescribed grazing plans • CNMP implementation costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plans (CNMP)
Equipment - General EQIP payments are for conservation treatment not for equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment to haul or apply manure • Pesticide application equipment • No-till equipment • Global positioning and precision farming equipment • Equipment for energy generation • Other equipment not specifically addressed as being eligible for EQIP funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment for renewable energy generation for prescribed grazing management where normal power hook ups are inaccessible. <p>Note: A producer may use funds received from incentive payments indirectly toward the purchased of equipment needed to implement a management practice but EQIP does not directly fund equipment purchase for management practices. EQIP funds for incentive payments are solely for the implementation of a management practice.</p>
Permanent Equipment -Permanently installed engines, motors, pumps and pumping equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motors to generate electricity associated with digesters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently installed equipment that is required as an integral part of a conservation management system that primarily addresses animal waste management, air quality in non-attainment areas, irrigation induced erosion, water quality, water conservation, or provides livestock water may be eligible as determined

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		<p>by the State Conservationist.</p> <p>Pumps used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • move manure to a manure storage facility • irrigate manure for improved nutrient management • agitate and unload manure facilities • improve irrigation system efficiency • supply water for livestock watering facilities to provide improved grazing distribution
<p>Portable Equipment - engines, motors, pumps and pumping equipment</p> <p>Assisting participants to purchase portable equipment raises important accountability issues. It is essential that, as a minimum, contract reviews confirm that the equipment is available and being used for the intended conservation purposes.</p> <p>Note: Portable equipment cost share through EQIP may only be used for its intended EQIP purpose on land under EQIP contract.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorized vehicles • Outboard motors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portable engines, motors, pumps and pumping equipment may be approved by State Conservationists when its use will reduce cost by eliminating the need to install more than one piece of permanent equipment. • Irrigation equipment (i.e., traveling guns) used for more efficient nutrient application. • A portable pump for a swine finishing facility consisting of three buildings over pits. The portable pump can be used to pump from all three facilities eliminating the need for three permanent pieces of equipment. • A portable pump may be used to supply water so cattle may be excluded from a stream; or the grazing plan calls for moving the pump to another location to allow better grazing distribution. • A portable pump may be used at multiple sources of irrigation water eliminating the need for several permanent pumps.
Electric Power – Power generation and access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Running electrical lines from any power source to power equipment • Portable generators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where other power sources are impractical, renewable power sources which address multiple resource concerns and are an integral part of a livestock or wildlife water

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Payment for electricity generated or needed to run equipment 	<p>delivery system. If this source is used, EQIP payment is limited to the least-cost alternative.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integral electrical components of an approved conservation practice that meets the identified conservation benefit are eligible, such as meters and sensors for improved irrigation water management.
Fencing – Boundary or property line fences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To separate ownership or exclude livestock from transportation networks, residential, commercial, or industrial areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The fence is an integral part of a conservation management system, such as a planned grazing system that facilitates improved management of grazing land, or protects certain areas from livestock when it is necessary for proper use of the area.
Transportation costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cost associated with normal transporting manure to existing utilization sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transportation costs associated with shifting manure utilization from an area of nutrient excess to an area where it can be applied at the proper agronomic rate consistent with a CNMP.
Extents and costs greater than technically needed to meet the minimum practice standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fencing specifications calls for two strands of wire and producer installs a four strand fence. EQIP will only pay based on two strand fence. A concrete-walled manure storage structure where a less expensive earthen structure would serve the resource need. Constructing a bridge instead of a stream crossing where a stream crossing is more cost effective. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None

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Property Rights and Access- Water rights, land rights, user fees, and rent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payments for obtaining a right-of-way • Payments for river access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Livestock buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any part of a building used for livestock housing or feeding • A roofed heavy use protection area or storage area that would provide more than incidental livestock housing (At least 75 percent of building must be solely for waste storage or water quality concerns). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For multipurpose buildings, the payment rate will be pro-rated to that portion of the building primarily used for animal waste handling or to achieve water quality purposes, at the amount of the least-cost alternative..
Other Costs - Costs not directly related to the installation of the conservation practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair costs of equipment used to construct conservation practices • Normal operation and maintenance costs such as fuel, replacement parts, and lubricants • Structures and components that are not part of the appropriate national standard such as installing a composting facility under the heavy use protection area standard or drilling a well as part of the pipeline standard. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None